G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 3 of 1888

Serial Nos. 1 - 12

191 .

(P. K. J.)

Later references.

ptg. 8-1893

Pri 1-97

Pri 68-30 54 1-7

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 — 12 —

Part B for February 1893

SUBJECT.

Rules for the management of District and Taluk Lock ups.

Indexed

JK

W D 89—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

(9)

CHIEF SECY.'S DEPT.

Submitted to the Dewan.

For orders

Section P.T.
P. No 5 - 1884
Serial No

Herewith with letter No. 602 of 22 April 84 from the Inspr. of Prisons - including her D.O. letter dated 14 May 1884 and proposed rules for the Management of District & Taluk Lock ups -

Of District Lockups there are at present 6 viz the 4 Districts Mains Bangalore Mysore Kolar & Tumkur where Central Jails exist -

Of Taluk lockups there is one at every Taluk Head Quarters & Sub Taluk Head Quarters -

Inspr. proposes a District Establishment where District & Taluk lockups, not indeed an Establishment whereby entertainment at additional cost but an allowance (without the charges on personnel non incidental to the requirements of the Police Dept.) of the Police now attending to the watch &

Board of Trade wks
The establishment proposed
(wh is materially less
scale now in use) is

2 Duffadars } per Calcutta
4 Peons } lockup

and

2 Duffadars } Kendrick
6 Peons } Lockup

Each Duffadar getting 7 Rupees
& each Peon 6 Rs —

Supt has also proposed
some simple rules to regulate
the management of these
Lockups —

Supt
Asst Engr

Superintendent thinks
these rules may be
adopted, but he proposes
drafts after consulting
the Police authorities
& submits them
herewith. He notes the
Calcutta Municipal Act
requires Magistrate
to approve Rules
& Regulations for
Lockups — Act XXVI of 1863 Sec 74

Rules approved
Magistrate & Chairman
29/6/70

Office
Merchant
Police
30/6

(12)

CHIEF SECY.'S DEPT.

Submitted to the Dewan.

For Orders

Rules &c for the management of Dehra Dadu Lock-ups -

Proposed Rules Finally by Mr Plumer have been considered by Mr Plumer but Lucky -

On subject of Police being asked about be-taching the Regiment Establish't for watch & ward from Police Dept. that Officer has represented that the entire Establish't required cannot be shared from the Police Dept without in Conv.ce. He can provide half. The Com.y half would Cost Rs 14724 per an-num as detailed Within -

Mr Plumer and Lucky

Requests that early
orders may be issued
as he will be absent some
time removed before
he goes on tour when
he will issue orders
himself

Memo

In the establishments for the lock ups at Kolar & Tumkur and costing respectively monthly Rs 340 & 47 are Sanctioned, Subject to such modifications as may be found necessary from time to time.

In Mar 1869 Mr C. G. Plumer, then the Superintendent of Prisons submitted a list of Rules proposing to lay down uniform instructions for guarding, clothing, feeding & accommodating the short term convicts & under-trial prisoners in Dist & Taluk Lock-ups & for keeping certain Registers in connection with them. He proposed to take the guarding establishment from the Regular Police Force & to set it apart excluding for Lock-up work Mr. Mr Ricketts said he was not practicable with his existing staff:

Thereupon

Thurston to Govt.
observed (Vide Govt.
No. 8577-8 dy 23rd Oct. 90)
1041
that any rules required
to govern the Labour administration in force
and as efficient as
possible throughout the
Province shd be
introduced without
sufficient for regulation
of clothing, Clothing &c &
the introduction of
suitable clerical
labour involving
additional expenditure,
& also pointed out
that they could not
afford at present to undertake
the proposed
Quarantine Establishment &c.

to incur the expenditure
necessary to

I do hereby
request & Lt.
Thomas Cattier who
has been tried a
printed copy of
the revised draft
Rules applicable
to convicted & under-
trial prisoners in the
Lock-ups.

Almost all the
Rules are borrowed
from the Superin-
tendent Manual with
slight modifications,
& are very nearly the
same as those proposed
by Mr. Planner except
in regard to (1) Establish^t,
(2) Working & (3) Discipline.

(1) Mr. Planner had
proposed Labour-
establish^t for all
Lock-ups. It is now
proposed to have
Labour

Separate Guarding & Clerical Establishments for Dist. Lock-ups

(Vide Rules 26 & 33.)

Excluding Bangalore, Mangalore & Shimoga (the three Dist. Hqrs where Lock-ups are amalgamated with the central Jails) there are 5 Dist. Lock-ups in two of which Separate establishments exist here as per margin.

In letters Nos 2971/83 & 536 dt 4 July & 7 Aug 1891 respectively, Sanction is already solicited for the entertainment of extra Establishments for the Kolar & Tumkur Dist. Lock-ups as per

& in Dist Lock-ups, & stating the guarding charges when. The Police as hitherto, & the Clerical labour upon the already overworked Supdt & Assistants Establishments

Kadur Dist.

1 Duffadar @ 9 Rs	Rs 9/-
2 Peons @ 7 Rs each	Rs 14/-
2 Peons @ 6 Rs	Rs 12/-
Total	Rs 35/-

Chittledroog Dist.

1 Duffadar @ 10 Rs	Rs 10/-
3 Peons @ 7 Rs each	Rs 21/-
3 Peons @ 6 Rs	Rs 18/-
Contingencies	Rs 1/-
Total	Rs 50/-

Kolar:

1 Superintendent @ Rs 8 .... Rs 8
2 Peons @ Rs 7 each - Rs 14
2 Peons @ Rs 6 ..... Rs 12
Total Rs 34/-

Tumkur.

1 Superintendent @ Rs 8 ... Rs 8
2 Peons @ Rs 7 each - Rs 14
4 Peons @ Rs 6 ..... Rs 24
Contingencies Rs 1
Total Rs 47/-

In addition to the above, we would require

* Dr Plummer's system may be adopted

for each school hostel no. the number. A similar requisition for Kapaas. This may also be extended. Then are further grading establishments. Rule 33 - Contemplates separate establishments for Clinical work. Dr Plummer proposes to employ two Medical Superintendents & six Peons for all work in each Dispensary - one.

(ii) Diet. Dr Plummer has proposed that an agreement shall be made with a contractor to supply all prisoners with food at so much

[illegible] according
to the prescribed
scale, & had given
the option of getting
their own food only
to the under-trial
prisoners. The present
draft is silent on
the point of employing
a contractor, &
extends the option
of getting their own
food to all
prisoners, except those
rigorously imprisoned,
provided the meals
are served in the
presence of the
Lock-up Officer
who is presumed
to be the keeper of
the place where there
is such an officer

page 4

or the Sheristadar.

& the Amildar or Dy. Amildar in other places. (vide Rules 10 & 33)

(iii) Rule 16 of the present draft specifies what acts are offences & which fail. The disciplinary Rule 18 provides for punishment of such offences. There is no such provision in the Sheristadar draft.

As regards Clothing the Sheristadar had suggested that prisoners sentenced to imprisonment should be supplied with certain clothes from the Central Jail, all other prisoners being

being furnished to
wear their own clothing.
Rule 10 of the
present draft
would seem to be
the same, but it
does not specify
what the clothing
for those rigorously
imprisoned shall be,
& whence they are
to be got. Mr. Delaney suggests that the county furnish the wife necessary prison clothing

Mr. Shumer has
suggested that 8
registers shall be
kept in those books
& in the offenders
forms which are in
use in the Wayne
Jail. The present
draft provides for the
keeping of 7 registers
in 10. Should

page 5

Similar form

Regarding the
appointment of
Municipio or Superintendents
of Lock-ups in places
where Municipios are
located, Art.a
Eleventh Law on
Reform of Imposts
has provided not
certain inconveniences
that would arise
when the Municipios
do not during their
recess, Sundays &
Days holidays,
(Vide para 4 of his
letter No. 1797 of 25 Dec.88
to the Registrar of the
Ch. Ct., copy of which
was sent to Govt:
with his No. 687 of 10th
Dec 1889) & the

the reason how a days
work for those
than two hundred.

Mr. Plumer.
took proposed
that prisoners sentenced
to simple imprisonment,
if willing to work, shd
receive full rations
Mr. Macdonald
thought it to be
questionable, as
placing too much
facility in the
hands of the jailors
to convert simple
into rigorous imprt.
Mr. Chamberlain
as Mr. Dewar was
also of the same

opinion

Note 6

Division Bell
Lords Chamber rules).
but how he seems
to have thought it
best to retain the
provision as to
Rule 32 of the new
draft.

The final Manual
of Resolution I of
4 Dec 1879 referred
to in Rule 26 of
the printed draft
in consideration are
just what for reference.

Sch 31/3/92

Section P 1889 (4)

Nandedroog
May 14th 1889.

My dear Mr. Seshadri Iyer.

There is at present no uniform system in the Province in respect to the Guarding, Feeding, Clothing &c. &c. of Prisoners in the Taluq and District Lockups. I have had the matter under my consideration for some time. I have, with the assistance of Mr. Sparkes, drawn up a set of simple Rules for the guidance of Officers supervising Lockups. I enclose a copy of these Rules, which I request, if approved, may be sanctioned.

It was originally my intention to have proposed the creation of an establishment for guarding the Prisoners in Lockups entirely separate and distinct from the Regular Police, with a view to

to removing the Prisoners, especially the Undertrial Prisoners, entirely from Police influence. I, however, find that almost all the Lockups are situated in the same building as and are closely contiguous to the Police Stations, so that it would be quite useless to have a separate Guarding Establishment. I propose, however, that the Guarding Establishment, though taken from the Regular Police Force, shall be employed on Guarding duty only.

My proposals involve but little change and but little increased expenditure - their aim and object is to introduce a uniform system of management of the Lockups in the Province.

In cases where the Lockup is situated at the Head Quarters of a Munsiff. I propose that the Munsiff, shall be in charge of

of the Lockup – in other cases the Amildar will be in charge: The general control and supervision of all the Lockups in a District, will of course rest with the Deputy Commissioner

I do not propose to make any change in the present system of management of the Sub Taluq Lockups, they are few in number, and as only persons sentenced to imprisonment for 7 days and under are confined in them the average daily number of such Prisoners is extremely small

In Lockups situated at the Head Quarters of a District there are of course a larger number of Prisoners than in an ordinary Taluq Lockup. I have accordingly proposed for a larger Guarding Establishment for District Lockups. The few Registers which I propose to be kept in

the

Lockups may be written up by the Darogahs in the District Lockups, and by a Clerk of the Amildars establishment in the ordinary Taluq Lockups

Yours very Sincerely

C. Pinnier
C.

Rules for District & Salutt Lockups.

Classification — The Class of prisoners to be kept in the District & Salutt Lockups are:—

(1). Convicted persons sentenced to one month and under.

(2). Prisoners undergoing trial in Cm's of Majs. Ts.

(3). Prisoners committed to Sessions.

Prisoners under Classes 2 and 3 should as far as possible be kept in different wards from Prisoners in Class 1 also juveniles should be kept separate from adults and females from the males always.

All Lockups and Sub Lockups in a District shall be under the general Control and Supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. When a Lockup is situated at the Head Quarters of a Munsiff, the Lockup shall be under the Superintendence of the Munsiff, in other cases the Amildar should Superintend.

The establishment of Lockups Supervision

at District Head Quarters should

Consist of 2 Duffadars and six Peons

viz: 1 Duffadar and 3 Peons by day

and 1 Duffadar and 3 Peons by night.

If a Guard of Barr Infantry is avail-

-able, 1 Duffadar and 1 Peon Can be

dispensed with at night. The District

Lockup being handed over to their

Charge for the night, the Peon on duty

being stationed there as a messenger

in Case anything should occur;

1 Havildar, 1 Naique and 6 Sepoys

are sufficient to guard a District

Lockup at night. Each Duffadar

should be able to read and write

a little, and while on duty is respon-

-sible for all prisoners put under his

Charge also for their warrants and

property. He is also responsible for

the cleanliness of the District Lockup

and for the good order of the same, and

should report at once to the Officer

His name available for Lockup Wh Wrks

in charge of the District Lockup any irregularity on the part of the Peons.

A Duffadar should always be on duty from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. and should three handsome change to the Duffadar Convoy on night duty or to the Military Guard as the case may be. The Establishment at an ordinary Talook Lockup shall consist of two Duffadars and four Peons.

Sanitation

A medical Officer should visit the District Lockup at least once a week and satisfy himself as to the general Sanitation and health of the prisoners also as to their food, and enter his visits and remarks in a book set apart for the purpose. Should any prisoner be taken seriously ill, he should be at once removed to the Dispensary and a Guard placed over him. Should the Medical Officer find the general Sanitation bad, he should at once report the matter to the Officer in charge of the District Lock-up. In

the Case of Ordinary Taluq Lockups the above rule applies when a Medical officer is located at the same place as the Taluq Lockup.

Diet An agreement should be made with a Contractor to supply all prisoners with food at so much per head according to the diet scale laid down in the Mysore Manual.

Under-trial prisoners may with the sanction of the Officer in Charge of the District Lockup, be allowed to supply themselves with food from outside. Should the under-trial prisoners not wish to supply themselves with food, the Contractor should supply them at the rates laid down in his Contract. All Cooking should be done inside the Lockups, and a high Caste prisoner should be told off for this purpose.

Clothing — Convicted prisoners should be supplied with clothing provided for them from the Central Jail, consisting of one Coat, Cap, pair of short trowsers and towel, which should have twelve months wear, one Body Cumbly to be worn in the Cold weather only and which must last 2 years. One Lower Cumbly for night use which must last 3 years.

An indent for the approximate amount of clothing required for the ensuing year should be made by the Lockup Superintendent annually to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore for sanction.

Prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment should be allowed to wear their own clothes, but should be made to keep them clean.

Under trial prisoners should be

be allowed to wear their own clothes and supply their own bedding, subject to inspection by the Duffadar.

The convicted prisoners Discipline
sentenced to rigorous imprisonment should be employed in keeping the Lockups clean, in drawing water and cutting firewood, & in doing any repairs to the District Lockup as far as possible. Should there be any surplus number of prisoners, they should be employed in road mending &c. but on no account should they be employed by the prison officials on private work.

When prisoners are employed outside the Jail, 1 peon will be required to guard every 5 prisoners, the pay of these peons to be charged to the persons employing the Convict Labour.

Prisoners

Prisoners Sentenced to Simple imprisonment, if willing to work should receive full rations. Should there be no Convicted prisoners in prison, the ordinary prison work should be done by the unsentenced prisoners rather than employ outside labour.

Admissions and Releases.

No prisoner of any sort should be received in a Lock up without a Warrant or written order from a Magistrate, nor should any prisoner be allowed to attend Court or in any way, leave the prison without the same. When a prisoner is taken to Court under an escort of Police and detained over the night, he should not be admitted to the Lock up without a written order from the Magistrate. The Gaoler will be responsible that all releases are made at the proper time

On the admission of a Prisoner, he should be searched by a Peon in the presence of the Daf-
-fadar and the Police officer who brings him, and the list of all his property should be entered in a book kept for the purpose and each entry should be signed by the owner of the property - All his property shall be handed over to him at his release, and a receipt taken from him.

A convicted prisoner shall be allowed to see his relations once on his admission to prison. Under trial and Sepcial prisoners shall be allowed to hold Communi-
-cations with their friends, Advo-
-cates, pleaders &c with the Sanc-
-tion of the officer in charge of the District Lockup. The time of visiting prisoners should be limited

Privileges

A convicted prisoner shall be allowed to see his relations once on his admission to prison. Under trial and Sepcial prisoners shall be allowed to hold Communications with their friends, Advocates, pleaders &c with the Sanction of the officer in charge of the District Lockup. The time of visiting prisoners should be limited

The same provision should be extended to convicted prisoners also if desired by them.

From

From 8 A.M to 4 P.M.

Records. The books that should be kept in the Lock ups are:— Prisoners Property (5) Register, Admission (21) and Release (3/14) Register, Under-trial (11) Register, Long (18) Roll, Patient (27) Indent Book, Medical (1) Officers Minute book, and Visitors (15) Book.

In District Lockups, these Registers shall be written up by a Daroga. In Taluq Lock-ups by a Clerk in the office of the Superintendent.

The Rules shall not apply to Sub Taluk Lock-ups.

J. Rees
I. G.

Under Secy

Let me have at once a
Statement showing ~~the~~
present & ~~prospective~~ Cost
with Cost of ~~Steamers~~
usual form.

Also forms of Regts

If you have not supplies
in office, get them
from the Supply Offr

Brig at Bangalore
on 21-12-89

(General Serial No. 31.)

1889.

From

The Registrar Chief Court

Dated 24 December

Despatched 27

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 7448

No. 71

A proposal is now before the Govt. for forming a separate Establishment for guarding the various lock-ups in the Province. To enable the Govt to give effect to the same, I am directed to request that a statement may be submitted in the usual form showing the present and proposed Establishment with their strength.

(General Serial No. 29.)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE. 9772 1890 101

1890.

From The Registrar of the Chief Comty Mysore.

To The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 14th March 1890.

Despatched 15

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 109. } 188 —3 .
No.

Submitted for orders
26/3/90 MK

3 P+9
7888

Ref to his letter No 940/79 of 24th Ultimo, forwarding a statement showing the present and the proposed establishment for guarding the Lockups in the Province.

No. 109. Bangalore 14th March 1890.

From,

The Registrar of the
Chief Court of Mysore.

To,

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7448/79 dated 24th Ultimo, I am directed to forward a statement, showing the present and the proposed establishment, for guarding the Lockups in the Province.

2. It will be seen from the statement that it is only in the 3 Taluk Lockups noted in the margin that separate establishments are kept, and that, in all the remaining Lockups in the Province, no special establishments are maintained for the duty of guarding them. The Amildars are, as a rule, in charge of the Taluk Lockups, and, under their orders, a sufficient number of Police Peons, proportionate to the number of

Mysore
Kadur
Chitaldroog.

persons confined in the Lockups, are told off from time to time, as may be found necessary, for the duty of guarding them.

3. As regards the Lockup at Mysore, I think it unnecessary to maintain a separate establishment for it, as the prisoners now confined therein, may conveniently be transferred to the Jail, and I have addressed the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. On hearing from him, I shall submit definite proposals regarding the abolition of the Lockup.

4. The question of maintaining a separate establishment for the Lockup at Shimoga, depends upon the final orders that may be passed by Government, on any letter recommending the Jail thereat to be abolished. If the Jail is ordered to be abolished, it will be necessary to continue the Lockup, but, if otherwise, it may probably be found practicable to abolish the Lockup.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedt Servant,

Registrar

Statement shewing the Present and Proposed Scale

District	Taluk in which the Loc. Rnp is situated	Order sanctioning Present Establishment No.	Date	Present Scale. No	Designation
					Loc. Rnp at ___ is to consist of
Mysore	Mysore	Not available		1	1st Cl. Constable in charge.
				3	1st Cl. " at Rs 7
				1	2d Cl. " " ———
				1	3d Cl. " " " Rs 6

N.B. One Duffadar and 6 Constables is the Complement of Special duty. From that there is no Duffadar. A 1st Cl Constable is in charge

Kadur.	Chickmagalur	Dewan's 20th Nov. 1884. Par No. 72-4		1	Duffadar Police
				2	Peons at Rs 7 each
				2	— " — " " 6 each
Chitaldroog	Chitaldroog	Govt Rs. No 1211-4 132	18th May 1889.	1	Duffadar
				3	Peons at Rs 7 each
				3	Peons " " 6 —" —

Contingencies ——

N.B. The Loc Rnp at Bangalore has been abolished and Prisoners are confined in Cen
As regards the Loc Rnps at the Head Quarters of the other Districts, Viz. Shimoga, C
Hassan, no separate establishment is at Present maintained. However, it is r
-Quire for each of them the same Establishment as for the Loc Rnps noted a

Loc Rnps at stations of	No

No separate Establishment is at Present maintained for guarding these Loc Rnps.

Bangalore
14/3/90.

Establishments in the different Localities in the Province

Proposed Scale.

Pay	No	Designation	Pay.	Remarks.
Head Quarters -				
7 — " — "	2	Duffadars at 7 each	14 — " — "	
1 — " — "	6	2nd Class Constables at Rs 6 each —	36 — " — "	
6 — " — "			50 — " — "	
6 — " — "				
in May 1889 for.				
9 — " — "				
14 — " — "	do	do	do	
12 — " — "				
35 — " — "				
10 — " — "				
21 — " — "	do	do	do	
18 — " — "				
1 — " — "				
50 — " — "				
Central Jail.				
er, Inmates, and proposed to maint				
	2	Duffadars at Rs 7 each	14 — " — "	
	4	Police Peons " " 6 "	24 — " — "	
			38 — " — "	

Volunteers a Guard of Honor in Guntur is available, one Duffadar on Rs 7 and one Peon on Rs 6 may be dispensed with. The extra charge is incurred in all the Localities for the Police Force.

The Cost by a corresponding reduction on the

Registrar

Submitted for information
28/3/90 MK

References.
to Chief Secretary

(General Serial No. 29.)

OFFICE OF THE
28 MAR. 90
DEWAN'S DEPARTMENT

1362

From The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore

To The Maha Raja of Mysore.

Dated 26th March 1890.

Despatched 27th

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 132. } 188 —8 .
No.

Refg to para 3 of this
Genl letter No 9772
Forwards copy of letter No 2972
of Instant from the Secretary
Commissioner of Mysore intimating
that the Lockup at Mysore
has been abolished.

No 132.

Bangalore 26th March 1890

From

C. G. Plumer Esquire
Inspector General of Prisons
in Mysore.

To

K. Seshadri Iyer Esq^re B.A. B.L.
Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

Referring to para 3 of my letter No. 109 dated 14th Instant, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 2972 dated 20th Instant, from the Dy Commissioner of Mysore, intimating that the Lockup at Mysore has been abolished

2. Now that the question of the abolition of the Jail at Shimoga has been decided in the negative, I have, with reference to para 4 of the letter referred to above, addressed the Dy Commissioner of Shimoga, regarding the abolition of the Lockup there and, on hearing from him, shall let you know the result in due course.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant,

Inspector General of Prisons

(7)

Distt Magistrates' Office
Mysore District
Dated Mysore 26th March 1890

No. 2972.

From
G. F. Markleyohn Esquire
District Magistrate

To
The Registrar of the
Chief Court of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 87 of 25th Ultimo, and in reply beg to state that I have inspected the Mysore Jail in company with Dr Benson, the Jail Superintendent, and find that there is sufficient accommodation for locating the undertrial prisoners therein.

2. Indeed one or two petty alterations only require to be made

3. No fixed Establishment had been kept for this Lockup; the duty of guarding it devolving on the Town Police. The guard has now been withdrawn and under-trial prisoners are sent to the District Jail.

I have &c
[signed] G. F. Markleyohn
District Magistrate
Mysore District

Copy

Registrar.

(General Serial No. 29.)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE. 765 C. MAY. 90

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore. 188

To The Secretary to the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore.

Dated 28th April 1890.

Despatched 2d May —

Received

Enclosures No. 2.

General No. 162. / No. } 188 —S.

With reference to para 2 of this Office letter No. 1320 of the 26th Ultimo, forwards copies of letter no 29 of 2d Instant from the Deputy Magistrate Shimoga and of its enclosure intimating that the Lockup at Shimoga has been abolished from the 1st Instant.

No 162.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore 28th April 1890.

From

C. G. Plumer Esquire

Inspector General of Prisons

in Mysore

To,

R. Sheshadri Iyer Esqre, C.S.I.

Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of my letter No: 132 (10259) of the 26th Ultimo, I have the honor to forward copies of letter No: 29 dated 2nd Instant, from the District Magistrate of Shemoga, and of its enclosure, intimating that the Lock-up at Shemoga has been abolished from the 1st Instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obdt. Servant,

Inspector-General

From

The District Magistrate
of Shemoga

To,

The Registrar of the
Chief Court of Mysore
Dated 2nd April 1890.

No: 29

Sir,

In reply to your letter No: 129 dated 26th Ultimo, I have the honor to state that I have given orders for the Lock-up at Shemoga being closed from the 1st Instant.

The reply of the Superintendent of the Shemoga Jail to the reference made by me is enclosed herein - The Police look after the Lock-up, and there is no separate Establishment for it.

I have &c
(Signed) T. P. Madhava Row
District Magistrate

"Copy
L Rice
Registrar"

1890

To,

The Deputy Commissioner and
District Magistrate
Shemoga District

Dated 30th March

No: 1063 1890

In reply to the Deputy Commissioners
Office No: 2948 of 28th Instant (which
is herewith returned), has the
honor to state that the Shemoga Jail
is now being used as a Magis-
trates Lock-up, where remanded,
under-trial, Civil and prisoners
of all terms of imprisonment, from
one day upwards, are received
and incarcerated - the undersigned,
however, hears that there is a petty
Lock-up in Connection with the
Taluk Cutcherry at Shemoga, and
if the Deputy Commissioner deems
it desirable to transfer that institu-
tion to the Jail, he has no objection

to offer to the contemplated change

[redacted]

/signed/ N. Chelmsinga
Superintendent
Seneca Jail

"Copy"

[redacted]

Registrar

No 6976-675 of 20 8-90 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3 PT 9 1888 (10)

To,

The Inspector General of Police

Sir,

Proposals are now before Government for prescribing a few simple rules for the management of District & Taluk Lock-ups in the province, and one of the questions connected with them is that of the Establishment required for guarding the Lockups.

2. At present the duties of watch and ward are performed by men of the Taluk Police detached from time to time for the purpose. It is considered highly desirable that the guarding Establishments should be distinct from and unconnected with the

Police

Police and that they should be under the orders of the Amildar or other officer as Superintendent of the Lockup. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit for the consideration of Government a report on the practicability of this measure.

3. The Scale of Establishment to be fixed (which indeed is more or less the Establishment now allotted) will consist of 2 duffedars and 4 peons for each Taluk Lockup, of which there is one at every Taluk Headquarter which is not also the District Head quarters and 2 duffedars and 6 peons

for

for each district Lock up of which there are 5 (namely 5 Districts other than Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore where the Lockups have been amalgamated with the Central Jail)

The pay of each Duffedar may be 7 Rs, and that of each peon say 6 Rs. The men and their pay will have to be detached from the Police Department and Budget and Constituted into a different Department and Budget altogether

I have &c

Sd/-

30 Aug, 1910

1890

Police

30 August 1890.

No. 6176
675

Calling for a report as to the practicability of connecting the Guarding establishments of D.C. & Taluk Lockups from the Police, for the consideration of Govt.

From the same No. 1416 dt 29-7-90
185

(General Serial No. 31.)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.
6137
24 SEP 90.

1890

From

Serial No. 1888

No.

Dated

Despatched

Received

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary, to the Mysore Government

Dated 23rd September 1890.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1416

No. 185

Subject

Pencilled

Dept.

23.10.90

86-87-88

104-1

Sir,

I have the honor to state that Rules for the guidance of Police Officers in the Lock-ups can be framed from the Madras Rules, which will be the cost of the very little. Please prepare a tabular statement showing the Rules in question. It is very necessary that there should be a separate Lock-up in each Lock-up and that the Rules should be framed as early as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

Inspector General of Police,
Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1416 dated 23rd September 1890, I have the honor to state that Rules for the guidance of Police Officers in the Lock-ups are now before Government and probably those of Mr. Plumer and trusts that, as the necessity for such rules has long been felt, Government may be able to pass them as early as possible.

There are altogether
8 Districts
66 Talukas

Of the 8 Districts, 3 are in Bangalore, Mysore & Kolar,

From,

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Mysore.

No. 1416/185

Dated Bangalore 23d September 1890.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 6176/675, dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the Lockup Rules now before Government are probably those which Mr. Plumer forwarded for my opinion and which I returned to him early last year with certain suggestions and amendments. The necessity for such Rules has long been felt and I trust that Government may be able to pass them as early as possible.

2. With respect to the question of Superintendence, it would be desirable of course that the Amildar should have the control of Lockups and not a purely Police officer, more especially having regard to under-trial prisoners. As regards the guarding establishment, I am afraid the whole of it cannot be spared from the Police Force. The

men now detailed for the duty are not employed solely and exclusively on it. They are available for other duties also not only when there are no prisoners in the lockup but also when there are prisoners to guard. Lock-ups and Taluk Treasuries are invariably in the same building and the Police guard appointed for the Treasury also help in guarding lockups. The duty of escorting prisoners to central jails will still devolve on the Police who had to do it under the old system and it will require some extra men.

3. I may generally state that the average strength of a Taluk Head Station is 12 to 15 men, excluding Duffedars and higher officers. These are generally employed as follows:—

Beats, average No.	6
Treasury guard	3
Lockup	3 to 5
Station writer	1
Station Hazari	1
Amildar's and Inspector's orderlies	2
	16 to 18

The extra number of men required in the above scale is found by retrenching some minor beats.

In

In these circumstances, I fear that the full number of men needed for the new lock up guarding establishment cannot be retrenched from the Police budget. One half of the proposed establishment may perhaps be spared from the Police Force.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant.

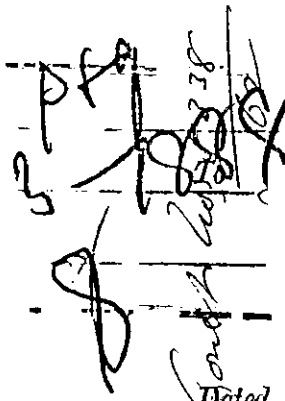
Miketta
Inspector General
of Police

(General Serial No. 30).

189

(13)

From



Dated 23 Octr 1890.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 8677-8

No. 1041.

Passing orders with reference
to the set of pulls proposed
by the late Inspector Gener
Opinions for the management
of Dt and Talak Lock-

Rules for the management of District and Taluk Lock ups — 1888

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾರಾಗೃಹಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳು — 1888

(13)

Read,

Correspondence ending with letter from the Inspector General of Police, No. 1446/185, dated 23rd Sept 1890.

No 8677-8/1041 dt 23-10-90

Order:-

Government have had before them a set of rules proposed by the late Inspector General of Prisons, for the management of District and Taluk Lock-ups. These rules endeavour to lay down for the guidance of Superintendents of these Lock-ups, a uniform set of instructions for guarding, feeding, clothing

and accommodating the short-term Convicts and the under-trial prisoners who are confined in these Lock-ups, and for keeping a selection of Registers from those which are kept in the Central Jails. The guarding establishment is proposed by the Inspector General of Prisons to be taken from the Regular Police Force on which the duty of watch and ward now devolves, but kept apart exclusively for Lock-up ~~Guard~~ Guards, and placed under the orders of the Superintendents of Lockups who, it

is proposed, should be Municipal where available and the local Auldass in other places, these being subject to the general supervision and control of Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Inspector General of Police, on being consulted on the subject, has furnished the opinion that rules of the kind proposed are necessary, but that the Police ~~Forces~~ Departments will be unable to detach exclusively for Lock-up work the number of men required as per scale, on the ground that those at present

in

in Lock-up charge are employed on other and strictly Police work also, which should suffer, if they were detached altogether. Mr Ricketts considers that half the number of men required can be spared, if the other half be provided for by additional expenditure.

2. Excluding Mysore, Bangalore & Shimoga (the three District Head Quarters where lock-ups are annalgamated with the Central Jails therein existing) there are 5 District Lock-ups; and excluding Head Quarters of Taluks which are also Head

Head Quarters of Districts, there are 58 Taluk Lock-ups, to be provided for. At the rate of 2 Duffédars and 6 peons for each District Lock-up, and 2 Duffédars and 4 peons for each Taluk Lock-up, there ~~would~~ be required altogether 126 Duffédars and 262 peons. If these be paid at the rate of 7 Rs for each Duffédar and 6 Rs for each peon, the aggregate cost ~~will~~ would be ~~for establishment also~~ Rs: 29,448 per annum. If half of this were met from the Police Budget, the additional expenditure to the State ~~would~~ amount to

Rs.

Rs: 14,724 per annum
for establishment
alone.

3 Government do not Consider that they can ~~cannot~~ just yet incur expenditure in entertaining new establishments for guarding purposes as apparently deemed necessary by the Inspector General of Police, nor that it would be advisable to incur ~~in~~ block up any outlay on new buildings or additions to existing accommodation in Taluk Cutcherries for Lockups, as would apparently be necessitated by

Some

proposed
Some of the rules for
separation of Prisoners,
diet, &c. - Any rules
required to make the
Lock-up administration
uniform and as efficient
as possible throughout
the Province must of
course be adopted, even
but this should be without uncalled for
regulation of dieting,
clothing, &c., and
the imposition of needless
clerical labor, all
involving additional
expenditure without
corresponding benefit
to the Prisoners or
Jail administration.
4 - Under such cir-
cumstances, the
Government would
await a revised
draft of rules re-
quired, which the
present

present Inspector Genl
of Prisons will be
able to draw up
after inspecting some
Lock-ups during his
forthcoming tour
and ascertaining existing
defects.

23 Dec 1890

Chief Secretary

To. The Inspector Genl of Prisons
The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore

(General Serial No. 29.)

8481

188/

9 DEC. 9

From The Inspector General of Prisons, Mysore

To

The ~~Secretary to the~~ Dewan of Mysore.

P 49 1887

Dated 7th Dec. 91

Despatched 8th —

Received

Enclosures No. three copies

General No. 742 } 188 —8 .
No.

Forwarding for the approval of Govt a printed copy of the draft rules applicable to convicted and undertrial prisoners in the Lockups in Mysore

K Narasimha Iyer
Dy
9/12

Dewan's
Office
12/12/92

(20)

Bangalore, 7th December 1891.

From

T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty Esqre
Inspector General of Prisons
in Mysore

To

K. Sheshadri Iyer Esqre, C. S. I.
Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No. 45 53. dated 8th August last, I have the honor to forward, for the approval of Government, a printed copy of the draft rules applicable to convicted and under-trial prisoners in the Lockups in Mysore.

2. Almost all the rules have been borrowed from the Mysore Jail Manual with slight modifications, so as to make them suitable to the requirements of a Lockup - Some of the suggestions made by Deputy Commissioners have also been adopted. Rules 4 to 9 will be strictly enforced in the District Lockups; but, in the Taluk Lockups, they will be observed as far as possible, provided there is sufficient accommodation. The average daily number of prisoners in the Taluk Lockups is very small and very seldom female and juvenile convicts are confined in them. I therefore apprehend

no difficulty in giving effect to the rules referred to above.

3. Wearing prison clothing is made compulsory in the case of all prisoners sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, but this rule may be relaxed in the case of those confined in the Taluk or Sub Taluk Lockups for a period not exceeding 7 days.

4. In addition to the punishments provided by rule 18, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar suggests that Officers in charge of Lockups should be empowered to punish male offenders with whipping. This proposal does not commend itself to me. Considering the very short period during which prisoners in the Lockups have to undergo imprisonment, it is not likely, they will be troublesome, or misconduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve corporal punishment.

5. The District Lockups require Special Establishments, and rule 26 provides for the sanction of Government being obtained for the entertainment of such establishments as may from time to time be required. In the other Lockups, the existing arrangements will be

continued

continued and no extra expense incurred.

6. By notification No. 428† dated 6th March 1891, the District Lockups at Chickmagalur and Chittaldroog have been appointed as Civil Jails for the confinement of Civil debtors. These rules are not applicable to Civil debtors incarcerated in the District Lockups.

(† Vide Pub B/6th

7. If the rules now submitted meet with the approval of Government, I beg to suggest that they be published in the Mysore Gazette and 200 extra copies sent to me for distribution.

8. I beg also for early orders on my letters No.s 2971/83 and 536 dated 4th July and 7th August 1891, soliciting sanction for the entertainment of extra Establishments for the Kolar and Tumkur District Lockups.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant;

B. Thumboo Chetty

Inspector General of Prisons.

Read:-

Correspondence ending with letter No: 742 dated 7th December 1891 from the Inspector Genl of Prisons, in Mysore regarding the introduction of revised rules for the management of District and Taluq Lockups.

Section 879
No 5-1888-742
Serial No 10

No 12585-96.
J. 615-92

Order

The late Inspector General of Prisons submitted for the approval and sanction of Govt a set of rules for guarding, feeding, and clothing the short term convicts and under trial prisoners confined in the Lock ups and for keeping certain Registers connected therewith

therewith. As the proposal submitted involved an additional expenditure of nearly Rs 15,000 per annum, the Govt, in their order No: 8677-8 of 1041 23rd Oct 40 intimated to the Inspector Gl ^ in thinking ^ that while they agreed with him it desirable to make the jail administration as uniform and efficient as possible, they were not prepared to incur the additional expenditure, entailed by the proposed rules, and requested him to revise them, so that the proposed uncalled for regulation as to dieting clothing, imposition of needless clerical labor &c, all of which involved additional expenditure

Expenditure without
corresponding benefit
to the prisoners or the
Jail administration
might be dispensed
with. The Inspector Gl
with the letter referred
to above accordingly
now submits a set of
draft revised rules
for the approval of
Govt

2 The Rules now sub-
-mitted do not involve
any extra expenditure
and the Govt approve of them
with ~~the~~ slight modi-
-fications, ~~as noted in~~
~~red ink in the~~
~~accompanying~~ printed
~~draft~~ below

As recommended
by

by the Inspector Genl in his letters No: 2971/83 and 536 dated 4th July 91 and 7th August 91, the Govt also sanction, (with effect from 1st July next or such other subsequent date as may be practicable) ~~proxime~~, establishments for the distt Lock ups at Kolar and Tumkur, as detailed below, subject to such modifications as may be found necessary from time to time.

Distt Lock up at Kolar

		Rs
1	Buffadar on Rs 8 per mensem	8
2	1st class peons on Rs 7 each do	14
2	2nd do on Rs 6 do do	12
	Total	34

District Lock up at Tumkur

		Rs
1	Buffadar on Rs 8 per mensem	8
2	peons on Rs 7 each do	14
4	do on Rs 6 do do	24
	Contingencies	1
	Total	47

In consequence of the special establishment now sanctioned for the Distt Lock ups, any es= =tablishment hitherto maintained for the Taluq Lock ups at those places will cease to exist as a separate establishment from the date of sanction

5 The Rules as approved of by Govt will be pub= =lished in 3 successive issues of the Govt gazette.

6 Now that Lock up Rules have been approved and passed by the Govt, the Inspector Gl is requested to take in hand the preparation of

of the revised edition
of the Jail manual
and complete it as
early as practicable

Print etc 22/12
Chief Secretary

To The Inspector Gl of Prisons
Insp Genl of Police

Add by Comrs:-
Registrar, Chief Court
Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Commr
with the Gaol of Ryde.

(Here print the
Rules as finally
approved by Govt)

etc
22/12

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Judicial),—dated 11th December 1892.

READ —

Correspondence ending with letter No. 742, dated 7th December 1891, from the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, regarding the introduction of revised rules for the management of District and Taluk Lock-ups.

No. 12585-96—J. F. 39-92, DATED. BANGALORE, 11th DECEMBER 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The late Inspector General of Prisons submitted for the approval and sanction of Government a set of rules for guarding, feeding and clothing the short term convicts and under-trial prisoners, confined in the Lock-ups and for keeping certain Registers connected therewith. As the proposal submitted involved an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 15,000 per annum, the Government, in their Order No. 8677-8—1041, dated 23rd October 1890, intimated to the Inspector General that while they agreed with him in thinking it desirable to make the Jail administration as uniform and efficient as possible, they were not prepared to incur the additional expenditure, entailed by the proposed rules, and requested him to revise them, so that the proposed uncalled for regulation as to dieting, clothing, imposition of needless clerical labor, &c., all of which involved additional expenditure, without corresponding benefit to the prisoners or the Jail administration, might be dispensed with. The Inspector General with the letter referred to above accordingly now submits a set of Draft Revised Rules for the approval of Government.

2. The rules now submitted do not involve any extra expenditure and the Government approve of them with slight modifications as printed below.

3. As recommended by the Inspector General in his letters Nos. 2971—83 and 536, dated 4th July 1891 and 7th August 1891, the Government also sanction (with effect from 1st February next or such other subsequent date as may be practicable) establishments for the District Lock-ups at Kolar and Tumkur, as detailed below, subject to such modifications as may be found necessary from time to time:—

District Lock-up at Kolar.

		Rs.
1	Dafadar on Rs. 8 per mensem ..	8
2	First class Peons on Rs. 7 each per mensem ..	14
2	Second do 6 do do ..	12
	Total ...	34

District Lock-up at Tumkur.

		Rs.
1	Dafadar on Rs. 8 per mensem	8
2	Peons on Rs. 7 each do	14
4	Do 6 do	24
	Contingencies .	1
	Total	47

4. In consequence of the special establishment now sanctioned for the District Lock-ups, any establishment hitherto maintained for the Taluk Lock-ups at those places will cease to exist as a separate establishment from the date of sanction.

5. The Rules as approved of by Government will be published in 3 successive issues of the Government Gazette.

6. Now that Lock-up Rules have been approved and passed by the Government, the Inspector General is requested to take in hand the preparation of the revised edition of the Jail Manual and complete it as early as practicable.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Prisons.
The Inspector General of Police.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Mysore Government.

EXD.—M.A.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Judicial),—dated 11th December 1892.

Rules applicable to Convicted and Under-trial Prisoners in the Lock-ups.

1. The classes of prisoners to be kept in Lock-ups are:—

(*a*) Convicted prisoners sentenced to 30 days and under.

(*b*) Prisoners under-going trial.

(*c*) Prisoners committed to Sessions.

2. No prisoner should be received in a Lock-up without a warrant or written order from a Magistrate, nor should any prisoner be allowed to attend Court, or in any way leave the prison, without such order; when a prisoner is taken to Court under an escort of Police and detained over the night, he should not be admitted to the Lock-up without a written order from the Magistrate.

3. Prisoners in the Lock-ups are not to have their hair cut, or their beard clipped, or shaved.

4. All female convicted prisoners will be kept totally apart from the male convicted prisoners, in such a manner as to prevent them seeing or conversing or holding any intercourse with men.

5. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment are to be kept apart from those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

6. Prisoners under-trial before the Magistrate and committed to the Sessions should not be allowed to mix with convicted prisoners.

7. When one of a gang of under-trial prisoners has been admitted by the Committing Magistrate as an approver, he should invariably be kept separate and apart in the Lock-up from the rest of the gang.

8. Female convicted prisoners are to be separated from under-trial prisoners in the same way as males.

9. Juvenile prisoners, before and after conviction, must be kept separate from adult prisoners.

N. B.—Rules 4 to 9 will be observed by all the District Lock-ups and by Taluk Lock-ups, if possible.

10. Prisoners in the Lock-ups, except those rigorously imprisoned, will be allowed to wear their own clothing, provided it is good and clean. They may also be allowed their own food, provided the meals are served in the presence of the Lock-up Officer. Every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall work on admission, unless he be prevented by sickness from doing so.

11. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed their own clothes and use their own bedding; if they have no clothes or bedding, the Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall provide them with the same, according to the scale sanctioned for the Lock-up, the cost thereof being charged in the contingent bill.

12. Convicted prisoners, when sent to Court for trial, should not be placed in the dock, with irons on their legs.

13. Every prisoner will be required to wash his own clothing, except in the case of sick prisoners, whose clothing will be washed by some other prisoner.

14. A ticket showing his number, name, crime, term and date of release, will be supplied to each prisoner, to be constantly worn or kept by him.

15. On the admission of a prisoner, he should be searched, and the list of all his property should be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and each entry should be signed by the owner of the property. The properties of each of the prisoners shall be put in a bag duly labelled with his number, number of the case, number of warrant and name of the prisoner, and kept in a box which should be securely lodged in the Taluk Treasury Guard Room.

16. The following offences against discipline are to be read over and explained to every prisoner, on his first admission to the Lock-up, by the Lock-up Gumasta :—

I. Wilful disobedience to these regulations of the prison.

II. Assault or use of criminal force.

III. Use of insulting or threatening language to any officer or prisoner.

IV. Indecent or disorderly behavior.

V. Wilfully disabling himself from labor.

VI. Refusing to take food prepared and served in the Lock-up.

VII. Contumaciously refusing to work.

VIII. Filing or cutting irons or bars.

IX. Idleness or negligence at work.

X. Wilful mismanagement of work entrusted to a prisoner.

XI. Wilful damage to prison property.

XII. Conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.

17. No one will be allowed to bring, throw, or attempt, by any means whatever, to introduce into the Lock-up, any spirituous or fermented liquor, or tobacco, or intoxicating or poisonous drugs, or other forbidden articles.

18. The offences against the Rules mentioned in Section 16 above, are to be reported to the Officer in charge, giving a brief account of the offence, together with the statement of the prisoner. The said Officer will enquire into the offence and punish the offender in any one of the following ways :—

(*a*) by change of labour to some form less agreeable to the convict,

(*b*) penal or reduced diet for a day or two, in consultation with the Medical Officer,

(*c*) solitary confinement for a day or two.

19. If any prisoner, on or after admission, be found to be sick, he shall at once be placed under treatment and be sent to the nearest Hospital or Dispensary. If he is too weak to be so taken, the Medical Officer should visit him once daily and oftener, if necessary.

20. No convicted or under-trial prisoner, confined in a Lock-up, should be despatched to the Head-quarters of the District, or elsewhere, for trial or for other purposes, unless the Officer in charge of the Lock-up is satisfied, after personal examination, that the prisoner is in a fit condition to travel. In cases of doubt, he should apply, in writing, for the advice of the Medical Officer and act according to his advice, which should also be given in writing.

21. Similar precautions should be observed in the case of prisoners who may, on their way to another station, be taken ill. They should be sent to the nearest Hospital for treatment, either by cart or otherwise as the circumstances of each case may require.

22. It shall be considered a standing order that, on the occurrence of an unnatural or sudden death in the Lock-up, the body is, if possible, to be left in the same position in which it is found, until the arrival of the Medical Officer.

23. Permission shall be granted to prisoners to see their friends occasionally, to enable them to execute a power of attorney for the purpose of preferring an appeal. Such visits should be between 8. A. M. and 4. P. M.

24. Petitions of appeal from prisoners in Lock-ups are to be written, if the prisoners so desire, by a Lock-up Official, free of all charges and forwarded on to the appellate court by the Lock-up Officer. When the appeal is presented by friends of the prisoner, the petition of appeal is not to be written by a Lock-up Official, except under the order of the Officer in charge of the Lock-up. Such order is only to be given under very special circumstances. The Officer in charge of Lock-up should refuse to countersign and to forward appeal memos from prisoners which are worded improperly and indecorously.

25. When any prisoner wishes to execute a power of attorney for the purpose of preferring an appeal, the Officer in charge of the Lock-up will have it duly attested.

26. The Police shall guard the Lock-up whenever there are prisoners, and the cost of guarding shall be calculated as laid down in Resolution "I," dated 4th December 1879, and it will be entered in the Annual Return No. X as nominal cost. In the case of District Lock-ups, separate guarding establishments sanctioned by Government will be maintained.

27. Rations shall be issued to the convicts and under-trial prisoners, in accordance with the scale of diet prescribed (*vide* Appendices A and B), and correct accounts kept in the form prescribed for Lock-up contingent bills.

28. A blanket and matting whereon to sleep shall be provided for every sentenced prisoner.

29. A Medical Officer should visit the Lock-up at least once a week and satisfy himself as to the general sanitation and health of the prisoners, also as to their food, and enter his visits and remarks in a book set apart for the purpose. Should the Medical Officer find the general sanitation bad, he should at once report the matter to the Officer in charge of the Lock-up.

30. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Lock-up to provide penal labor for all prisoners confined in the Lock-up under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, and how the prisoners are employed shall be shown in a separate column in the monthly statement at present submitted.

31. The convicted prisoners (sentenced to rigorous imprisonment) should be employed in keeping the Lock-up clean, in drawing water and cutting firewood, required for the use of Lock-ups; also in doing any repairs to the Lock-up as far as possible. If convenient, they may also be employed on any remunerative labor. Should there be any surplus number of prisoners, they should be employed in road mending, but on no account should they be employed by the prison officials on private work.

32. Prisoners who are received in the Lock-ups, pending transfer to the District Jail, should be made to work like other prisoners during their stay in the Lock-ups.

33. When prisoners are employed outside the Jail, one peon will guard every five prisoners, the pay of these peons to be charged to the Officer or Department employing the convict-labor.

34. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, if willing to work, should receive full rations.

35. Wherever there is a Munsiff he will be in charge of the Lock-up, one of his Gumastas attending to the clerical work of the Lock-up, and in other places, the Amildar, Deputy Amildar or the Sheristadar, one of his Gumastas or a literate Dafadar being deputed to do the clerical work. For the District Lock-up, a separate establishment will be allowed with the sanction of Government.

36. Under-trial prisoners shall be subject to no further restraint than is necessary to their safe custody. They must, however, conform themselves to the Rules of the Lock-up and, for in subordination, will be liable to punishment. They are required to be clean in clothing and person. They shall have all reasonable facilities for conversing with their friends and legal advisers.

37. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall visit the Lock-up every morning and inspect all the prisoners in the Lock-up and satisfy himself that the prisoners are clean in their person and have proper clothing. He shall frequently satisfy himself that the diet articles are properly issued and properly cooked and distributed. He shall occasionally visit the Lock-up at meal times. He shall verify the inventory of the property in the Lock-up every quarter and shall curtail expenses of all kinds. He shall cause a strict account to be kept of all clothing.

38. No one shall be allowed to sell, or let, or derive any benefit from selling or letting any article to any prisoner.

39. The Police or other Officer acting as Gate Porter, or guarding the Lock-up may examine any thing carried in or out of the Lock-up, and may stop and search any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the Lock-up.

40. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall keep a correct inventory of all clothing, bedding, furniture, tools, cooking utensils, and other Government property belonging to the Lock-up. He shall be held responsible for the safe custody of all property belonging to the prisoners. He shall not allow any prisoner to retain any of his property, but, immediately on the prisoner coming to prison, deprive him of it. On the release of the prisoner, the property will be returned to him, and a receipt obtained from the prisoner should be duly attested by the Officer in charge of the Lock-up in whose presence the property is delivered.

41. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall frequently, at uncertain times, search every prisoner, his clothing and bedding, with a view to ascertain whether he has any prohibited articles. He shall also visit the Lock-up at night. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Lock-up.

42. The Night Watchman or Guard will look to the protection duties, and prevent any escape, disturbance or cut-break.

43. The Officer in charge will be held responsible for the correct keeping of the Registers and Accounts, as per Forms referred to in the Appendix.

I. Register of admission of prisoners in the Lock-up.

II. Register showing when each prisoner is to be released.

III. Register showing the employment of prisoners.

IV. Register of punishment inflicted for offences committed in the Lock-up.

V. Register of under-trial prisoners.

VI. Medical Officer's Minute Book

VII. Visitors' Book.

VIII. Contingent Bills.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Judicial),—dated 11th December 1892.

44. Admission of prisoners into the Lock-ups shall be in accordance with the following rules:—

I. In cases tried by all Magistrates and Sessions Judges—

(A) all persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 30 days or under, shall be sent to the Lock-up of the Taluk or the Sub-Taluk in which the sentence is passed,

(B) and all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment, shall be sent to the following Jails:—

In the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts....	To the Bangalore Central Jail.
In the Mysore and Hassan Districts	To the Mysore Jail.
In the Shimoga District	To the Shimoga Jail.

Provided however that in cases tried by Railway Magistrates, all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment shall be sent—

(1) to the Mysore Jail in those cases in which sentence is passed in the Mysore District; and

(2) to the Bangalore Central Jail, in other cases.

II. In the foregoing rules, imprisonment means imprisonment as a substantive sentence and not in default of payment of fine.

III. Provided that if, at any time, the existing accommodation, calculated at 500 cubic feet and 36 superficial feet for each prisoner, is not sufficient for the actual numbers confined in any Lock-up, so many prisoners must be sent to the Head-quarters Jail as shall provide the required accommodation for the remainder.

IV. The distance to be travelled by prisoners sent in to the Head-quarters Jail shall ordinarily be 15 miles a day. But no prisoner physically unfit shall be forced to march at that rate.

V. No convicted prisoners shall be confined in any Taluk Lock-up which is situated within 10 miles of either of the Jails at Shimoga, Mysore or Bangalore. Convicted prisoners, who would otherwise have been confined in such Lock-up, shall be sent on to such of the said Jails as is nearest.

"By Order,"

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

(No. I.) Register of admission of Prisoners in the Lock-up of

Serial Number.	No. of Case.	Name of Court.	No. of Warrant.	Date of admission.	Name and father's name.	Residence.	Caste and Profession.	Age.	Marks or Appearance.	Term and Nature of sentence.
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

(No. I. Continued.)

Date of release.	List of Prisoner's property with their value.	Date of return of property.	Signature of the Officer in charge.	Died or escaped.	Released on Appeal, or payment of fine.	Transferred to other places.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(No. II.) Register showing when each Prisoner is to be released.

No. of the Case.	No. of the Warrant.	Name.	Date of release.	Remarks.

(No. III.) Register showing the employment of Prisoners in the Lock-up of

Dates.	Daily No. of Prisoners.	No. of the Warrant.	Name of the Prisoner.	Place of work.	Names of works.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(No. IV.) Register of punishment inflicted for offences committed in the Lock-up.

No. of the Case.	No. of Warrant.	Name of Prisoner.	Date and nature of the offence.	Statement of the Prisoner.	Date and extent of punishment.	Remarks by the Officer in charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7

(No. V.) Register of under-trial Prisoners.

Serial Number.	Date of admission.	Name of the Court.	No. of the Case.	Name of Complainant.	Name of the accused.	Age.	Father's name.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(No. V.—*Continued.*)

Caste and profession.	Residence.	Marks or appearance.	Committed to Sessions and date.	Convicted or discharged and date.	List of property with their value.	Date of return of property.	Signature of the Officer in charge.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(No. VI.) Medical Officer's Minute Book.

Month and Date.	Remarks.	Dafadar's Initials.

(No. VII.) Visitors' Book.

Month and Date.	Minutes by the Visiting Officer.	Orders.
1	2	3

NDIX A.

Diet Scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners confined in the Tālūk Lock-ups in the Districts in the Province of Mysore.

Articles.	Ordinary (B) scale for labouring Convicts.						
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bread ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Meat ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Rice ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vegetables ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salt ...	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Onions ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Curry powder ...	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜
Pepper ...	0	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜	0
Dal ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghee ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamarind ...	½	0	½	0	½	0	½
Lime Pickle ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Sugar ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk ...	¼ Pint daily.						
Firewood ...	2 lbs. daily.						

Other scales.

Full (A) scale for long term convicts at *hard* labor—as B scale except—

Bread	oz.	16
Meat	,,	10
Vegetables	,,	12
Ghee	,,	1½

For *Non-labor, Under-trial* and *under 7 days' sentence*—as B scale except—

Bread	oz.	8
Meat	,,	6
Vegetables	,,	8
Rice	,,	6

Punishment diet, Bread 1 lb. Water 2 pints.

Females: For all long term convicted prisoners.

	On curry days.		*On stew days.*	
Bread	oz.	12	oz.	12
Meat	,,	6	,,	6
Vegetables	,,	8	,,	8
Rice	,,	8	,,	8
Dal	,,	1	,,	1
Ghee	,,	1	,,	1

The other ingredients the same as for males.

Medium or B scale for Short term, Under-trial or Non-labor.

	On curry days.		*On stew days.*	
Bread	oz.	8	oz.	8
Meat	,,	4	,,	4
Vegetables	,,	8	,,	8
Rice	,,	6	,,	6
Dal	,,	1	,,	1
Ghee	,,	1	Ghee ,,	1

The other ingredients the same as above.

Food to be cooked as *stew* on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Do do as *curry* on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

4 Drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten with the food.

Half of the vegetables to be potatoes.

Coffee to be made with 1 pint of water.

Late Admissions to receive 1 pint of soojee gruel (4 oz. of soojee and 2 oz. of sugar) or pepper water and rice (1lb).

The full or (A) scale not to be given except for health reasons.

APPENDIX B.

Table of Diet to be observed for all Classes of Native Prisoners in the Taluk Lock-ups in Mysore.

	Men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and under.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juvenile Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rice ...	0	12	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Ragi ...	24	12	24		24	12	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	10	20	20	20	10	20
Dal or ballar...	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat (with bone)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Tyre ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gingelly oil ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Ghee ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	16 0	16 0	16 0	$\frac{1}{8}$	16 0	16 0
Tamarind ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
Salt ...	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
Curry-powder ...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Onions ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Garlic ...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Firewood* ...	1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.						

2 Drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

*Where closed fire places are in use, 1½ lbs. of firewood will be served out, where open fire places, 2 lbs.

Men who do not eat meat to get 3 oz. of dal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.

Under-trial prisoners, tyre and meat, if over two months in confinement.

Rice may be given entirely to any under-trial prisoner unaccustomed to ragi and to any one whom ragi disagrees with, at recommendation of Medical Officer.

Juveniles under 14 years to get 16 oz. of grain and 2 oz. of meat.

N. B. 1 lb. = 40 Rs. in weight. 1 Oz. = 2½ Rs. in weight. 1 Dram = 2½ annas in weight (in silver,)

1892—93.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

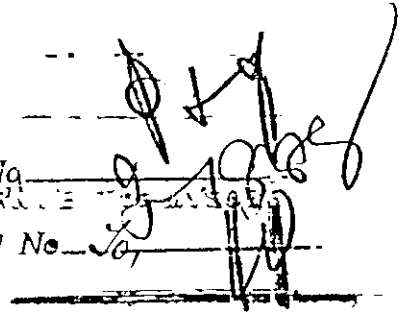
PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 11*th* December 1892.

No. 12585-96.
J. F. 39-92.

Approving of the Draft-Revised Rules for the management of District and Taluk Lock-ups, and requesting the Inspector General of Prisons to prepare a revised edition of the Jail Manual accordingly.

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore.—1-2-93.—120.



(27)

No 12633 Jud. The Compiler, Mysore
J.7.39-92

Govt Gazette.

Forwards the accompa-
-nying Rules applicable
to convicted and under
trial prisoners in the
Lock-ups, passed by
the Govt of H. H. the
Maharaja of Mysore
in Govt Pro: No 12585-96
J.7.39-92
dated 22nd Dec 1892, for
publication in the
next and 2 subsequent
issues of the Mysore
Govt Gazette.

M. nos 618 & 619

"By Order".

Chief Secretary.

No. 13574
J. 710 - 92

Draft

Extract. 3

Pt I 28
1888
17

Erratum. In line 2 of Govt notification No 12632 - J.F. 39-92, dated 20th January 1893, published in Part I of the Mysore Govt Gazette of 9th ~~February~~ 1893, for "22nd Dec" read "11th" December."

By Order

15/2

For the Chief Secy. Bangalore

To,

The Compiler, Mysore Govt Gazette, for publication in the Mysore Govt. Gazette.